BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING, orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1864. NO. 112.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, March 19—The New York *Herald* of the 14th received but contains nothing of importance. Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, has remonstrated against the enlistment of slaves in that State, and notified Lincoln that he will execute the laws of Kentucky against all who attempts to take slaves from their owners without their consent.

Gen. Grant will return to Washington in the course of two or three weeks.

Gold 164.

Still Later from the North.

RICHMOND, March 19.—Northern papers to the 17th were received this morning from City Point. Washington dispatches state positively that Meade will be superceded next week. His successor is not named.

Lincoln has ordered another draft for 200,000 more men on the 15th of April, to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies. It is believed in New York that the Italian ship *Regalantourne* was foundered at sea on the 7th with four hundred men on board.

The bill authorizing the sale of gold has passed both Houses of Congress.

Gold closed at 151 in the afternoon of the same day.

European advices to the 5th bring nothing confirmatory of the recognition rumors, except the statement that Mason has returned to London. it is supposed in connection with the alleged recognition rumor.

RICHMOND, March 20.—It is reported that Gen. W. F. Smith will be assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac at the particular request of Grant.

The *World* denounces Butler as a malicious and inhuman brute.

A dangerous state of feeling is growing up at the West. The Democrats are organizing to protect themselves against the soldiers, who are committing outrages without rebuke from the military authorities. The Chicago *Times* advises armed resistance and retaliation.

A letter from Vallandigham gives similar counsel to the Democrats.

The small pox is spreading in the West. At Cincinnati it is worse than ever known before. At Cleveland twelve hundred cases are reported.

Fremont has superceded Gillmore.

The Funeral of Mrs. Beauregard, at New Orleans, was attended by over six thousand persons on the 3d instant.

Maximilian arrived at Paris on the 5th, and it is reported he will embark for Mexico on the 25th.

In New York on the 17th gold advanced, closing at 163.

Grant has formally taken command of the Federal armies. His headquarters for the present are with the army of the Potomac.

The returned prisoners arrived this afternoon. An immense concourse of people were at the wharf and the capitol square, where they were received with unbounded enthusiasm.

Passage of Stephen's Habeas Corpus Resolutions in the Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, March 19.—The session of the Legislature was prolonged till 11 o'clock to-night.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MILLEDGEVILLE, March 19.—The House, late last night, passed Stephen's resolutions on *habeas corpus* by two majority.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

MILLEDGEVILLE, March 19.—The House reconsidered the vote on the passage of Stephen's resolutions on the *habeas corpus*, by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Funding in Georgia.

MACON, March 19.—Eight million five hundred and fifty thousand dollars were funded here in four per cent. bonds up to last night.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 19.—The flag of truce steamer *New York* arrived at City Point to-day with eleven hundred men, sixty officers and four ladies.

We see it stated that Gov. Vance has accepted the invitation extended by a portion of the people of Cumberland to visit Fayetteville and address them, and that a day will be named for the visit.

We see that three men of the 36th Virginia regiment of infantry, were shot for desertion on the 19th February. Would it any newspaper in North Carolina is responsible for their blood?

ETERNITY.

What is eternity? Can aught
Paint its duration to the thought?
Tell all the sand the ocean laves;
Tell all its changes, all its waves;
Or tell with more laborious pains
The drops its mighty mass contains;
Be this astonishing account
Augmented with the full amount
Of all the drops that clouds have shed
Where'er their watery fleeces spread,
Through all time's long protracted tour
From Adam to the present hour:
Still short the sum nor can it vie
With the more numerous years that lie
Embosomed in Eternity.

Attend, O man, with awe divine,
For this eternity is thine.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 18-d&wtf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS NOW HOLDING OR WHO MAY hereafter hold checks or drafts against us, dated prior to April, 1864 are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old currency.
W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
March 12-tf

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
March 15th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT RECEIVE ANY MORE private freight for Petersburg until after the 1st of April.
P. A. DUNN, Sup't.
March 17-tlA

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid.
EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21 tf
Raleigh, N. C.

From the Dispatch.]

THE OPERATIONS IN MISSISSIPPI IN 1863—OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

The official report of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, of his operations in Mississippi, although called for by Congress on the 11th of December last, has only made its appearance in print within the past few days. In referring to it at present, it is not for us to attempt to account for the delay in its publication. Many of the facts embraced in this report have already been given to the public in the synopsis of the correspondence between Gen. Johnston and the government authorities in Richmond. Passing over these, we come to the dispatches between Gen. Johnston and Lieut. Gen. Pemberton, with reference to the operations around Vicksburg.

On the 9th of May, Gen. Johnston, then at Tullahoma, received a dispatch from the Secretary of War, directing him to proceed at once to Mississippi, and take chief command of the forces there. On the 16th of the same month he received a dispatch from Gen. Pemberton, dated Vicksburg, May 12th, asking for reinforcements, as the enemy, in large force, was moving from the Mississippi, south of the Big Black, apparently in the direction of Edward's Depot, and expressing the belief that that point would be the battle field, if he could forward sufficient force, leaving troops enough to secure the safety of Vicksburg.

On the 13th Gen. Johnston dispatched Gen. Pemberton notifying him of his arrival at Jackson, informing him of the occupation of Clinton by a portion of Grant's army, and urged the importance of re-establishing communications, ordering him to come up, if practicable, on Sherman's rear at once, and adding "to beat such a detachment would be of immense value. The troops here could co-operate. All the strength you can quickly assemble should be brought. Time is all important."

Subsequently Gen. Johnston ordered Gen. Pemberton to evacuate Vicksburg and to take the road leading to Clinton. This order was disregarded. In concluding his report, Gen. Johnston says:

Convinced of the impossibility of collecting a sufficient force to break the investment of Vicksburg, should it be complete—appreciating the difficulty of extricating the garrison, and convinced that Vicksburg and Port Hudson had lost most of their value by the repeated passage of armed vessels and transports, I ordered the evacuation of both places. General Gardner did not receive this order before the investment of Port Hudson, if at all. General Pemberton set aside this order, under the advice of a council of war; and though he had in Vicksburg eight thousand fresh troops, not demoralized by defeat, decided that it "was impossible to withdraw the army from this position, with such morale and material as to be of further service to the Confederacy;" but "to hold Vicksburg as long as possible, with the firm hope that the government may yet be able to assist me in keeping this obstruction to the enemy's free navigation of the Mississippi river." Vicksburg was greatly imperilled when my instructions from Tullahoma, to concentrate, were neglected. It was lost when my orders of the 13th and 15th of May were disobeyed. To this loss were added the labor, privations, and certain capture of a gallant army, when my orders for its evacuation were set aside.

In this report I have been compelled to enter into many details, and to make some animadversions upon the conduct of General Pemberton. The one was no pleasant task—the other a most painful duty; both have been forced upon me by the official report of Gen. Pemberton, made to the War Department instead of to me, to whom it was due.

Gen. Pemberton, by direct assertion and by implication, puts upon me the responsibility of the movement which led his army to defeat at Baker's creek and Big Black bridge—defeats which produced the loss of Vicksburg and his army.

This statement has been circulated by the press, in more or less detail, and with more or less marks of an official character, until my silence would be almost an acknowledgment of the justice of the charge.

A proper regard for the good opinion of my government has compelled me, therefore, to throw aside that delicacy which I would gladly have observed towards a brother officer, suffering much undeserved obloquy, and to show that in his short campaign, General Pemberton made not a single movement in obedience to my orders, and regarded none of my instructions; and, finally, did not embrace the only opportunity to save his army, that given by my order to abandon Vicksburg.

YANKEE SOCIOLOGY.—In looking over a late file of the Cincinnati Commercial we observed in every issue about one-third of a column of new advertisements classified under the head of "Correspondence," in which the advertisers make known their desire for correspondence with the opposite sex with a view to "fun, love, or matrimony." Leaving to the moralising writers among us the task of commenting upon this fresh development of "Yankee sociology," we copy a few random specimens of these epistolary invitations and literary curiosities—omitting the address, etc.:

Wanted—Correspondence—By two young ladies, with an indefinite number of young gentlemen. Soldier boys preferred. Particular attention paid to letters containing photos.

Four distinguished naval officers, respectively aged twenty, twenty one, twenty-two, and twenty-three years, are desirous of opening a correspondence with the same number of young ladies between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. Fun is the object.

A very handsome and accomplished young lady wishes to correspond with any number of young men who may wish to respond. Object, love and matrimony.

Three young ladies and one gent wish to open correspondence with any number of the opposite sex, with a view to love or fun. Please send photos and receive them.

Two modest young ladies, thinking profit as well as amusement might result from corresponding with unknown parties, request these with a surplus of ideas to employ them for our benefit, and address, &c.

Two soger boys, of Milroy's old division, but who now phites mit Sigel, wishes to open communications with some of the fair daughters of the North. Object, phun and love.

Two young ladies, between the ages of 18 and 20, wish to correspond with an indefinite number of gay, amiable and refined young gents with a view to friendship and fun. Photographs desired.

Two young ladies feeling their devotion to our country strengthen as rebellion dies, wish an acquaintance with some of those gallant veterans who still so nobly defend our country, our honor and our homes. Representing the loyal ladies at home, we wish to extend to them an assurance of our deep felt gratitude, which they by their sacrifices so deeply merit.

Wanted—Correspondence—By a youth of a musical and literary turn of mind; age, 11 weeks, complexion mixed, has a kind of a sort of pea green, chestnutcurl, government contracts; family, rich but honest. Object, mental improvement and pure amusement. No photographs exchanged. Let only those young ladies who have a proper respect for and appreciation of "Lindley Murray," and who will not murder the "King's English," answer this advertisement. No others will receive attention.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

From a conversation with a friend of ours, who arrived from New Orleans a few days ago, we get the following particulars, which we believe have never been published before.

In speaking of Banks' expedition to Texas, he says it was in command of Gen. Whitsell, Gen. Banks having never left New Orleans, and that the expedition was a complete failure. A large number of the negro regiments had mutinied while at Brazos Santiago, and were under arrest there. The first or second Metropolitan regiment, and some other white troops, deserted and joined the Juarez party in Mexico.

An Austrian count, named Allindlauski, a General in the Federal army, and his staff, and Colonel Colbaugh, chief of Gen. McPherson's staff, had publicly announced, through the N. O. papers that they would leave shortly to join the Mexican army.

He says that every steamboat that arrives down the river bears the most indisputable proofs that Gen. Logan's men are at their posts, as they are completely riddled with bullet holes. The pilot houses are made bullet proof by having two thicknesses of boiler iron encased around them and in some instances they are casemated—but, notwithstanding the strength of these "life preservers," several boats have arrived with the pilot houses completely torn off and the pilot killed. Pilots are now charging $500 up and $500 down, and but few are offering at that.

Business of every description is very dull, and almost everybody is leaving for the North and Europe.

He says there are but few troops in New Orleans now. Some 4,000 cavalry, under a Gen. Lee, comprise the greater part.

About 6,000 cavalry are stationed at Madisonville to protect the vessels which are engaged in supplying the city with wood and lumber. Wood, he says, sells at $13 per cord, and coal at $40 per ton, and both articles are exceedingly scarce at that.

The description he gives of the Fort Jackson emeute makes it of much greater importance than any account we have yet heard. He says that the negroes in all the different forts and barracks there mutinied at the same time. At Fort Jackson they killed twenty-seven white officers, and that while the row was going on they sent the 9th Connecticut, 28th Massachusetts, and 12th Maine regiments down from the city to quell it. Among the vessels sent down was the Pembina. She is now lying among the fleet off Fort Powell. She is reported to be a very crank vessel, but has a very heavy armament. She has one 200-pound 15-inch parrott mounted a midships, three howitzers on the stern, and one 12 pounder on her bow. Some two hundred and seventeen of the negroes, he says, have been court-martialed and condemned to be shot, and the order has been sent on by Gen. Banks to Abe Lincoln, and their execution only awaits his approval.—*Mobile Tribune.*

DIED,

At Mt. Sterling, Iredell county, on the 17th instant, BRENT, only son of Gen. Daniel G. Fowle, aged 15½ months.

N. C. Presbyterian and Fayetteville Observer please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORSES STOLEN--$600 REWARD.

TWO HORSES WERE STOLEN FROM MY PLANtation three miles northeast of Kinston on Friday night last. Both small—one black or dark brown, about 11 years old, drooped rump and drops his main lip, and the other a kind of a dark or salt gray, about 6 years old—no particular marks remembered, save that both are robbed by plow gear. These horses have no doubt been stolen and will more than likely be sold or dropped somewhere not very distant from the place where taken. I will give two hundred dollars reward for the horses, and three hundred for evidence to convict the scoundrel who stole them.
R. H. ROUNTREE
March 21-d&wtf

FOR SALE

145 BUNCHES COTTON YARN; 1,000 YARDS 3-4 sheeting; 500 yards 4-4 sheeting; 1,000 yds. checked cotton cloth; 130 pounds sole leather; 100 lbs. kips and side leather; 96 sacks dry salt, which we desire to sell for Confederate notes before the 1st day of April.
KING, POGUE & CO.,
March 21-8t Graham, N. C.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM MY PREMISES, NEAR Thompson's Store, Wake county, on Thursday 16th instant, my by TOM, aged about 20 years. Tom is thick and short and very black, wears wooden bottomed shoes and gray jacket and homespun sack coat. He is slow motioned and slow of speech. No other mark recollected.—The above reward will be paid for his delivery or confinement so that I get him.
JESSIE PENNEY.
March 21-1w*

WANTED,

A PLACE FOR A VERY ACTIVE, INDUSTIOUS and interesting white girl over ten years of age.—She is under indenture until the age of 18, and can be had by the year or for the whole period of her service. Apply at the Progress office.
March 21 2t*

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, THE 15th February last, a negro boy named ANTHONY, about 19 years old, dark complexion, and about 5 feet 11 inches high. I bought him in Richmond February 6th, and was told he came from North Carolina.
March 19-1w T. A. BOWLKER.
Raleigh papers please copy, and send bill to Whig office.

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 15th, 1864.

FREIGHT ON ALL GOODS SHIPPED FROM ANY point on our Road for the S. & R. R. must be prepaid.
P. A. DUNN, Sup't.
March 17-1w

NOTICE TO NON-CONSCRIPTS.

I NOW HAVE A COMPANY OF NON-CONSCRIP permanently stationed at Salisbury, N. C., as Prison Guards, and will receive 25 or 30 more recruits, if an early application is made to me. This Company will not be removed from this place.
H. P. ALLEN,
Capt. Co. B, Prison Guards.
Salisbury, N. C., March 9, 1864—March 7-16t

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces to the public that he is now prepared to trim and repair buggies and carriages; also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confederate Blacksmith Shop.
JOHN HAMES.
March 7-1m

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell One Hundred shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par—$100 per share.
March 19-tf W. W. VASS, Treas

LARGE SALE OF BRANDY.

WILL BE SOLD, AT TOWLES' AUCTION ROOM, on Seth day, the 19th inst.,

40 BARRELS OF GOOD APPLE BRANDY,

in lots from one to five barrels.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
March 10-td Auctioneer.
Petersburg Express and Wilmington Journal copy 8 days and send bills to the advertiser.

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY, 19TH MARCH, IN FRONT OF OUR Sales Room, we will sell 1 Negro Woman, a good Washer and Ironer, 1 do, accustomed to housework, with three children; $800 N. C. Treasury notes; 3 7 per cent $1,000 Confederate bonds; 1 $1,000 N. C. old six; 300 pounds extra Lard and a small lot Bacon; 2 Carriages with Harness for each; a lot of Crockery; Brown Sugar and Coffee in lots to suit families; Feather Beds, and 25 bottles of old Whiskey; 1 Waggon and 2 Mules; together with many other articles.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
March 18-2t Auctioneers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE AND pay all balances. Our customers and check-holders are respectfully requested to govern themselves accordingly. On the 1st of April there will be a change in things.

We continue to carry on the Exchange business, as heretofore, in all its various branches, at our old stand.
March 17-tlA JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.

WANTED.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR CONFEDERATE money
1 barrel Olive Oil
6 " Lampblack
50 pounds Bluestone
50 " Blue Mass
50 bushels Ground Alum Salt
20 pounds Balsam Copaiba
30 ounces Quinine
70 pounds Pearl Starch
3 dozen boxes Seidlitz Powders
3 barrels Scotch Snuff, &c, &c
—ALSO—
1 fine black Canadian Stallion, and
1 dozen extra fine Hogs
Apply to Dr. L. MILLER,
March 17-1w* Kinston, N. C.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of
Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon W. H. HARRIS,
will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 14th.
At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th.
At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday, the 18th.
At Troy, in Montgomery, county, on Monday, the 21st.
At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.
At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.
At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.
At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.
At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of Physical disability.
EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 26-td Surgeon General.
Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one Week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

READ THIS.

PERSONS DESIRING JORDAN & MOSES TO TAN for them on the shares at their reduced prices will please deposit their hides at A. Hollan's, Smithfield; W Hicks, of Clayton, and Linn Adams, Raleigh.
March 14-1w*
Confederate copy 1 week and send bill to this office.

BANK OF LEXINGTON.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances, and all persons having dividends, due and unpaid in this Bank, are hereby notified that unless the same be drawn on or before the 28th inst., they will be paid in 4 per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par.
C. L. LOWE,
March 10-t28M Cashier.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 4th, 1864.

ALL CHECKS AND REQUISITIONS OF THIS Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency.
W. W. VASS, Treas'r.
March 5-3tawtlA

WANTED

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS, Greensboro', N. C.,
8 first class Machinists.
6 Smiths.
20 Carpenters.
Highest wages paid. March 14-2tawlm

Bank of Cape Fear,
RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors.
W. H. JONES, Cash'r.
March 2-td

$50 REWARD

WILL BE PAID FOR MY NEGRO BOY, JOHN.—Said boy is about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark brown color, intelligent face, speaks and moves quickly, and may be readily known by a hitch or stammer in his voice.—Had on when he left a soldier's cap and a bright colored roundabout. I will give the above reward to any one who will arrest and return said boy to me or confine him in jail so that I can get him.
GEO. BADGER HARRIS,
Adm'r of A. H. Alley, Henderson, N. C.
March 16-7w*

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST ME as Trustee for the County of Wake, whether in checks or orders, accounts or otherwise, will present them for payment before the 1st of April, 1864.
March 14-tlsAp'l. J. F. HUTCHINGS.
Confederate copy.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and of the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.
For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whitesville, N. C.
Feb 13-tf

TO BOYS.

ONE OR TWO GOOD WHITE BOYS CAN FIND profitable employment by immediate application at the Progress Office.
Feb 26 tf

Bank of Graham, N. C.,
March 4th, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND THOSE TO WHOM DIVIdends are due are hereby notified to draw the amounts due them from this Bank by the 25th inst., as all balances left in Bank after that date will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds for said parties.
C. P. MEBANE, Cash'r.
March 7-t25M

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

One day	$3 00	One week	$15 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	30 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	40 00
Four days	12 00	One month	54 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and military notices charged as advertisements, unless by special advance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, A VACANCY HAS OCCURRED IN the Representation of the State of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States, by the death of the Honorable Samuel H. Christian, Representative elect to the Second Congress from the Seventh Congressional District, and writs of election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties, composing said District, commanding them to cause elections to be held in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the third Thursday in April, at which the qualified voters of said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the said vacancy.

Now therefore, in conformity to law, in such case made and provided, I do issue this, my Proclamation, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an election will be held to fill the same, at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters, in the said Congressional District, may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

Soldiers from the said Congressional District, who are qualified voters, are, by law, entitled to cast their votes in this election on the second Thursday in April.

In witness whereof Zebulon B. Vance, our Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh the 17th day of March, A. D., 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y.
March 18-d&3w
Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot and Wadesboro' Argus publish 2 weeks.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A FARM, CONSISTING OF ONE HUNDRED AND twelve acres, well watered and well timbered, situated six miles northwest of Raleigh, is offered for sale, together with the stock of all kinds upon it, a quantity of provisions of various kinds, and household and kitchen furniture. The improvements consist of two log houses, corn-crib, potato house, stables and shelter, and there is a lot of building lumber and shingles. Thirteen bushels of wheat have been sown, also some rye, and some Irish potatoes planted. Property more desirable is seldom offered. For further information apply at
March 19-2weod PROGRESS OFFICE.
Confederate copy twice and send account to this office.

Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 18th, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM SECRETARY OF WAR, BUT one Passenger Train per day, each way, will be allowed on all Railroad lines between Richmond and Augusta.

At present, this train will be devoted entirely to those travelling under orders and on Government transportation.

Officers and soldiers detained at this point by the stopping of the Express trains, will be sent forward by reporting at my office.
W. E. PEIRCE,
March 19-6t Capt. & A. Q. M.

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 12th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY, INTENDING TO COMPLY WITH the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes, will, on and after the 28th inst., receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for two.
W. W. VASS,
March 11-tlA Treasurer.

NOTICE.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
VANCE, March 4th, 1864

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL DEBTS and accounts of every description—Coupons, Dividends, Hand Hire, Bonds, &c—due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury notes of the old issue.

By order of the Board of Directors:
JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
March 18-12 Secretary.

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN, FROM MY LOT IN WAYNE COUNTY, N. C., on Sunday night, the 13th inst., one small bay HORSE, left hind foot white, dark mane and tail, small white spot on forehead, very narrow rump, small white spot on his back, low in order and 4 years old. From the best information he is taken to some portion of the State West of Raleigh. I will pay the above reward of twenty five dollars for his delivery or any information so that I can get him again.

There was, also, a black mare taken, about 7 years old, the same night and supposed by the same party.

Address me at Pikeville, Wayne County, N. C.
March 18-2w NATHAN EDGERTON.

MINERS WANTED.

A NUMBER OF GOOD COPPER MINERS WANTed at the Haywood Copper Mines, for which the highest wages will be given. Apply to the undersigned near Haywood, Chatham county, N. C.
March 18 1w* J. M. BECK & CO.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMAN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North Carolina Troops who has not had an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits* send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experience Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
Feb 25-1m C. M. FARRISS.

NOTICE.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
VANCE, March 17th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER March 20th, 1864, the present tariffs of Freights and Fares over this road will be increased by the addition of fifty per cent.

The $100 Confederate notes will not be received at all and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.

By order of T. J. Sumner, Sup't.
JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
March 15-t20m Secretary.

Bank of Commerce at Newbern,
COMMERCE SHOPS, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO DEPOSITORS, Banks, and to all persons holding Checks, and having Dividends due and unpaid, to present said claims and receive payment thereof in the present currency at par on or before the 25th inst., otherwise they will be funded in 4 per cent bonds of the Confederate States. And payment of all such claims will be made thereafter in said bonds.
J. A. GUION,
March 10-14t Cashier.
Charlotte Bulletin copy till 25th March and send bill immediately to advertiser.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT
Jan 19-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1864.

The Plans of the Enemy.

The return of Gen. Grant to his command in the West, says the *Sentinel*, renders improbable the speculations of the New York *World's* correspondent, referred to in this paper a few days ago. That correspondent said that Grant's programme, sustained by the opinion of the grand council of war, contemplated the massing of 250,000 men for an advance on Richmond, as the prime object of the opening campaign; the early capture of this city being, in Grant's opinion, of extreme and decisive importance. The indications, however seem to point, with some distinctness to another plan of operations. Grant, with his new honors, has returned to the West; and, in virtue of the great reliance of his government and people on him, it is reasonable to suppose that where his prime is seen, there we shall have to meet the enemy's most formidable onset.

We suspect, therefore, that it is hardly in the plan to put Meade seriously upon the offensive, at least for the present. If he can maintain his present lines, the probability is, he will be content with an occasional "reconnoissance." The great effort will be to secure East Tennessee and Chattanooga, and to make an advance in Northern Georgia. Grant would not be sent to that work, if it was not the main campaign.

Death of an Excellent Man.

We regret very much to learn of the death of E. E. Graham, Esq., of Newbern, who departed this life in that town a few days ago. Mr. Graham had been in bad health for many years, but his regular habits and great care of himself enabled him to live on to a somewhat advanced age. He was a gentleman of wealth and his many social virtues drew around him a host of friends, many of whom now scattered throughout the country will receive the intelligence of his death in sorrow and sadness. We hope some one qualified to do justice to the memory of the deceased will prepare a suitable notice for publication.

A meeting was held in Wilmington on last Thursday 17th, of which John D. Powers was Chairman and Thomas Hardin Secretary. A Committee, of which Mr. Fulton, of the *Journal*, was Chairman, reported a series of resolutions, which were passed.—Among them we find the following one advocating the re-election of Gov. Vance:

Resolved, That, desirous of peace and harmony at home, we have been anxious to see the election for Governor of North Carolina pass over quietly this year, by the re-election of Governor Vance without opposition, believing him to be true and reliable upon the essential question of maintaining the rights of the South and prosecuting the war to honorable termination, and being willing, for the sake of union among ourselves to waive, for the present, at least, all former differences, and forget all previous divisions.

Others were passed denouncing "agitators," "peace meetings," &c. We suppose there was hardly a man in the meeting that voted for Gov. Vance two years ago.

GONE INTO KENTUCKY.—The Bristol *Gazette* announces that Gen. William E. Jones had entered Kentucky, through Fulkerson's gap, with some fifteen hundred men, including the Eighth Virginia cavalry and Witcher's battalion. Hence we presume the recent report of the re-capture of Cumberland gap, which is still a subject of anxious speculation.

We learn that last week a cavalry skirmish took place below Morristown, resulting in our forces driving back the enemy. A force of the enemy's cavalry appeared at Whitesburg, twenty-two miles below Greenville, on Saturday last. It is said that our forces drove them back. In this skirmish we are reported to have lost eight killed. A general engagement is expected.

GEN. HOOD IN THE SADDLE.—Gen. Hood now has command of a Corps in Gen. Johnston's army at Dalton. Writing to a friend at Atlanta the General says:

"I am told some of the old women in trowsers in our country fear I am not in good health, and that I have to be tied or fastened on my horse, etc. Since I came here I have been riding all over this country with Gen. Johnston, and have been in the saddle every day enough to have fought two or three battles, without feeling any inconvenience from it whatever. I ride with perfect comfort to myself, and expect to walk with a cane before long. I tell you I am in good health and as young as ever, and am as ready and in as good condition to fight a battle as I ever was; so do not trouble yourself about me."

THE NEW NAPOLEON.—The new Napoleon of the North is having a very fine time just now. Like all the other Napoleons, his Elba is not far ahead of him, and the following paragraph which we copy from a Washington telegram of last week will read curiously next autumn:

On Tuesday afternoon an officer, leading a child by the hand, quietly and modestly entered the dining room at Willard's, and took a place at the table. A gentleman from New Orleans and his daughters recognized him, rose from their seats and shook hands with him cordially. In a flash, as by electric communication, the news that Gen. Grant was in the room spread through the immense hotel, and the hundreds of guests, Senators, Representatives, Supreme Court Judges, women, officers, lawyers, and all the customary household of Willard's, sprang from their seats and cheered in the most tremendous manner, and crowded around the blushing and confused object of this sudden ovation, and overwhelmed him with their admiring interest. When his meal was concluded and he left the room, it was but a fall into another scene of enthusiastic love that awaited him from a great crowd in the lower hall. His retreat from this superior force up the stair case and to his room was characterized by unsoldierly blushing. The reception of Gen. Grant at the President's Levee in the evening was more furious than any scene that ever transpired in the east room. He was literally lifted up for a while and in obedience to a demand and to a necessity, so great was the desire to have a fair look at him, he was obliged to mount a sofa, under the auspices of Secretary Seward, who preceded him to that elevation. There has never been such a coat tearing, button busting jam in the White House as this soldier has occasioned. The cheering and waving of handkerchiefs was in the customary fury of Americans over popular favorites.

RICHMOND GOSSIP.—"Hermes," of the Charleston *Mercury*, says:

Gen. Bragg has decided to have 1500 cavalry here permanently. The fact is announced in the *Enquirer*, for the benefit of the enemy, who will learn how, to "size our pile," and something over. Our myriad of whisky shops are to be closed shortly. Gen. Winder is about to overhaul the exemption papers of Marylanders. These papers have been for sale for two years past, at a moderate price, among "the fancy."

Snow fell at Kinston on the 15th to the depth of 2 inches.

GOVERNOR BROWN'S MESSAGE.

Gov. Brown's Message is by no means the farrago of absurdity and disaffection which certain papers would make the public believe. Any one who will take the pains to read it, will find that it abounds in good sense and sound doctrine. His recommendations in regard to the transportation of corn to the families of indigent soldiers, the formation of a fund for the relief of said families, the restriction of cotton planting, illegal distillation, the impressment of provisions, the escape of slaves to the enemy, and many other points, are eminently sensible. His animadversions upon secret sessions, the currency, and the suspension of *habeas corpus*, are undoubtedly just.

But it is asserted that Gov Brown is testy and opinionated, and seeks rather than avoids a conflict with the Confederate government. He meets this point by charging that the assertion is made by those who are "unfriendly to State sovereignty, and who desire to consolidate all power in the hands of the Confederate government," and then asks, "When did Georgia embarrass the Confederate Government in any matter pertaining to the vigorous prosecution of the war? When did she fail to furnish more than her full quota of troops, when she was called upon as a State by the proper Confederate authority?—And when did her gallant sons ever quail before the enemy or fail to illustrate nobly her character on the battle field? She stands ready at all times to do her whole duty to the cause and the Confederacy; but while she does this, she will never cease to require that her constitutional rights be respected and the liberties of her people preserved."

Who will quarrel with such sentiments, or charge that a State which does its whole duty to the cause, but at the same time resists the encroachments of power and the violations of the Constitution is attempting to "embarrass the government?" "It is the same cry," says Gov. Brown, "that the government of Lincoln raised against all who defended the rights of the Southern States against its tyranny.—It is the cry which the usurpers of power have ever raised against those who rebuke their encroachments and refuse to yield to their aggressions."

The telegraphic summary of Gov. Brown's Message inclined us to believe that he was disposed to raise a useless quarrel with the Agency at Richmond. But a perusal of the Message, as printed in full in the Georgia papers, satisfies us that his aim is solely to point out the departures of the administration from the right path, and to give his people timely warning of the tendency to consolidation which the pressure of war has forced almost into the organic structure of the government. *Obsta principiis* is a motto no less good in politics than in medicine, and it is well for a State in its Sovereign capacity to throw itself in the path of Executive and administrative encroachments at this early stage of our Confederate existence and even while the war is pending. Opposition less formidable would be worthless. Newspaper articles avail nothing. The cause has no sturdier friend, and the Agency, except as to its encroachments, no stauncher ally than Gov. Brown.—*Rich. Whig.*

HEAVY ROBBERY.—The *Dispatch* of Saturday says:

Joel T. Johnson, member of Company I, 13th Ga. regiment, was robbed at camp Lee on Thursday night of about $25,000 in money. Johnson is one of the Confederate prisoners who returned on parol on the last flag of truce boat which arrived from the North. While a prisoner he was made ward master in the Prisoner of-war Camp Hospital at Point Lookout, Md., and being a member in high standing of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, was entrusted with a large amount of money by our prisoners who died there belonging to those orders. Many Catholics who died entrusted him with all the money in their possession, with instructions to hand over to the Bishop of this diocese, whenever he was released, a sufficient sum to secure the prayers of that denomination for their souls, and that which was left was to be given to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. On Thursday Mr. Johnson attended to the religious feature of his instructions, which occupied too much of the day to permit him to dispose of all his business, and after, returning to camp he deposited the remaining amount, about $25,000, in his haversack, as the place which he thought less likely to attract the attention of thieves. This he strapped tightly to his shoulders, and when bed time came went to sleep with it on.—When he awoke yesterday morning he found that the straps to his haversack had been cut loose and all the money he had placed in it gone, together with a wallet containing some funds of his own, which he had in his pantaloons pockets.

A GALLANT FEAT.—The Atlanta *Appeal* has just learned the particulars of the capture of a large lot of cattle by some of Longstreet's men, reported some weeks ago:

The drove had reached a point about nine miles from Knoxville, and was under the escort of three companies of the Indiana six months men. A party of Gen. Longstreet's scouts, eleven in number, discovered the prize, and notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, at once determined to secure it if possible. Placing themselves in ambush as a favorable point, at the proper moment they delivered a fire from their carbines, which disabled some eight or ten of the Yankees. Immediately drawing their revolvers, they made a charge, firing as they ran. So dismayed were the Yankees that all broke and fled, except one captain and forty-three privates, who surrendered without resistance. The captors immediately started for Gen. Martin's camp, twelve miles distant, which they succeeded in reaching with all their prisoners, and nine hundred and eighty of the cattle. Not satisfied with this, they procured aid from General Martin, and returning on the road, picked up over two hundred more of the cattle that had escaped from them on the route.

We regret our inability to give the names of the daring actors in this affair They deserved, as they received, a public acknowlegment of their services, which was made by General Longstreet, in a general order, and they were also granted a furlough of sixty days. Seven of the number were members of Terry's Texas rangers, and four of the 3d Arkansas cavalry. We should like to record their names, if possible.

ENTERPRISE COTTON FACTORY.—This is the name of a new Steam Carding and Spinning Cotton Manufactory, just established and now about to begin operations in this place. The Enterprise has been started by Mr. George Brandt, of this place, assisted by Mr. Hendricks. Mr. Brandt is entitled to a great deal of credit for his energy and perseverance in pushing on this great work. Only a few months ago the greater part of the material was in Europe, but is to-day about being used to assist in clothing our soldiers. It is situated near and in the rear of the Flour Warehouse on Person Street—is driven by a powerful engine, and will run five hundred spindles, making about fifty bunches of thread each day.

This is but another evidence of what energy and perseverance can accomplish. We like to see such steps taken as will make us independent of the world. This is one of them and the originators of the scheme are entitled to the thanks of the State at large.—*Carolinian.*

GOV. BROWN'S MESSAGE.—A correspondent of the *Appeal*, writing from Milledgeville, says of the message of Gov. Brown:

"All agree, however, that whether wise or unwise, the message is the ablest document, by far, ever emanating from the Governor's pen.

It is said by some to be warlike in its tone, while others hold that it is wise, well-timed and prudent, and that the Legislature should act cautiously and deliberately but firmly and fearlessly upon it."

ROMANTIC.—The *Enquirer* of Saturday says:

An interesting affair is said to have occurred at the Spotswood Hotel, about two o'clock yesterday morning. Miss Belle Boyd, the distinguished "rebel spy," it seems, is stopping there, and an infatuated, and doubtless somewhat intoxicated Confederate officer, endeavored to give her a call at the above mentioned hour—forced the door open, it is said—when she fired upon him three times, but without other effect than to scare him off.

The Press on Gov. Brown's Message.

The Press of Georgia is very much divided up as to the late message of Gov. Brown. Some of them applaud it while others do not hesitate to call the Governor an old fool. We present a few extracts from leading papers:

[From the Atlanta Register.]

GOV. BROWN AND PRESIDENT DAVIS—THE COMING STORM.

There is evidently to be apprehended a collison between the President and Chief Magistrate of Georgia. In the beginning of this revolution, Mr. Benjamin, then Secretary of War, undertook to subordinate the Governor, and thus the State, to the purposes of the Richmond authorities. Unqualified orders came, requiring the military authorities to take charge of the State Road. Gov. Brown interposed, the order became a request, and the Governor yielded. More recently Gen. Johnston appealed to the President, urging the necessity for the control of the road, or for a change in its management. We do not know that Mr. Benjamin was consulted in this instance, but the President sent out an atomic of one of his Secretaries to arrange the difficulty, and it seems that all differences have been adjusted. The road is still owned and managed by the State. Whether any unkind feelings have been thus engendered between the President and the Governor we are not advised. It is very certain, however, that the road is the property of the State, and that whatever Gov. Brown has conceded has been yielded not as a matter of right, but as a concession to the military necessities of the State and of the Confederation.—In all this, the country approves the course of the Chief Magistrate of Georgia.

It will be remembered, too, how Gov. Brown opposed the *enactment* and the *enforcement* of the Conscript Act. In the former instance he was right, in the latter, wrong. Such at least were our convictions. We not only believed, that each State by local legislation should have its quota of troops, but that a much larger force would have been raised without the excitation of any hostility to a government which now finds it necessary to ask the privilege of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in order to enforce its legislation.

Again, it happens that another issue has been presented between the State and the Confederate authorities which we deem a false one. A special session of the Georgia Legislature has been convened, and eight or ten of its members belong to the Army of Virginia. Gov. Brown applied to the Secretary of War for a furlough for General Wright, President of the Senate, and others. The authority of the Secretary, through the President, is supreme in this matter, and yet this official, with distinguished adroitness, shields himself behind a letter from Gen. Lee. It has doubtless occurred to every one, that the Secretary or the President should have granted the furloughs, and then have used the statements of General Lee to show that the temporary absence of these soldiers at this juncture from the Army of Virginia, was inadmissible. This would have silenced Gov. Brown. He has never been wanting in adhesion to duty and principle whenever an issue was fairly presented involving the independence of the Confederate States.

It is true, however, in reference to these officers, members of the Legislature, that Gov. Brown holds the same relations to the Confederate Government, that it held to him in the matter of the State Road. The road is Gov. Brown's property; and now the President of the Senate has lost his official character, which is merged in that of *General* Wright. Gen. Wright belongs to the army.—The granting of a furlough is a concession, and cannot be demanded of a right. Otherwise, the organization of an army could not be maintained. We cannot therefore complain that Mr. Sedden has refused to grant the leave of absence sought by our Governor. It is not Mr. Sedden's fault that Senator Wright is General Wright; still less that he cannot retain the one in Virginia and send the other to Milledgeville. One of these characters may be needed in Milledgeville, and Gen. Lee says the other is indispensable in Virginia. Thus the matter rests, and here it should end. The *right* of the War Department thus to close the controversy is clear, and it seems to us indisputable. We shall not, however, undertake to commend the purpose which impelled the Secretary of War to respond to Gov. Brown's request through a letter from Gen. Lee. The Secretary should have given his assent, and then requested the Governor not to withdraw Gen. Wright and others from the army. But all this signifies little. We would fain hope that this controversy is at an end.

But there is an another, assuming proportions of an alarming magnitude. It will be remembered that at its last session the Legislature of Georgia passed an Act declaring the *proposition*, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in this State a criminal offence.

It is said, with what degree of truth we are not advised, that to-day, North Carolina is thoroughly subjected to military rule. We hear of the suppression of a newspaper in that State, and that there are now confined in a prison there, some 400 civilians.

These rumors have reached members of the Georgia Legislature, and though utterly unfounded, as far as we know, they have excited the liveliest apprehensions of unknown and unseen dangers. It is alleged that an agent of the President will attend at Milledgeville to ascertain how many friends of centralization have seats in the Assembly, and whether the act of the last session prohibiting the suspension of the Great Writ of Liberty may not be rescinded.

It is needless for us to say that no necessity exists in Georgia for the deprivation of any citizen of his inherent rights as a freeman. Men complain bitterly enough, not of the legislation of the Confederate Congress, but of the agents employed to execute its laws. Sheriffs and County Court Clerks should have been employed to execute the Conscript Act and not the ten thousand supernumerary officers of consolidated regiments. A single unwise act of legislation has superinduced the supposed necessity for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and then the agents employed to execute this enactment have exercised their authority without regard to the prejudices and inherent self-respect which happily characterizes the poorest and humblest of our citizens. But there is nowhere in Georgia any disaffection to the cause in which we are struggling. The people at last understand the questions involved in this war. Rich and poor alike now fight for State and personal freedom. The eternal negro is sunk to rise no more above the waves of revolution. Even Toombs, the matchless orator, has lost his influence—at least for the notice. Sad must be the day on which he will regain it by this last measure of extreme folly, the attempted suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the empire State.

[From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.]

YOUR DUTY.

Reader, this admonition seems abrupt simply because it is addressed to you individually. "Your duty," what is it? How have you discharged it? Your duty to the weary and wounded soldier—has it been discharged?—Your duty to the widow and orphan left destitute and unprotected through the death of the head of the family, and whose life was offered up for your protection. How have you acted towards these unfortunates? But why multiply words? Can you look abroad without seeing a thousand opportunities for the exercise of charity, generosity and patriotic devotion? The maimed and crippled warrior passes by poor, far from home, broken in health, and almost broken in heart at the coldness of this selfish world. You fumble in your pockets under a momentary sense of duty. The limping soldier has passed, and you feel relieved, and console your conscience with the reflection that some one else will do what you should have done. "Some one else!" This is the broken reed upon which you lean. "Some one else" indeed! And, if you be a man, why wait for "some one else" to do your duty for you. "Some one else" is the despot's ally and the tyrant's best friend. "Some one else" is the crafty Judas, always ready to deliver up a just cause, a generous impulse, or a noble principle of right. "Some one else" is the foe of individual duty.

You may say that you only desire some great occasion, some vital issue to arouse you to the duty of individual action. Why are you not in the ranks? If not able to perform field service why not seek to do your part in some office of usefulness to your State, or to the Confederate government?

But there can be no longer any excuse for any man in this State upon the subject of individual duty. The actions of the late Congress imposes upon every citizen the duty of coming forward, if need be, alone, in support of individual liberty and State Rights. Who ever you may be, whether poor or rich, prominent or humble, in the ranks or at home, leave not to "some one else," the task of performing "your duty." Come out like a man and encourage your neighbor to do likewise. You must expect opposition. These are times when men must deliberately determine to face opposition—even the opposition of the best friends and the dearest relatives. The man who attempts to please all Gotham will offend every body, pleases nobody. Every citizen in Georgia now has a duty to discharge. An individual duty which he cannot evade, and retain the first vestige of manhood. The home of good government, and State Rights has culminated. The Governor of Georgia has taken the right position upon the great question of the day. The great question which caused the present war. The great question which is dear to the heart of every freeman; dear to the heart of every lover of freedom. The question of civil liberty.—Upon this question he has taken the only grounds that can be taken by every supporter of the Constitution—THE GOVERNMENT.

Reader! you owe a natural, moral, legal obligation to your now distracted, bleeding and struggling country.—Vilmah not! Quail not in the midst of a corrupt and unprincipled body of unfaithful legislators that control upon the [illegible]

[From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.]

YOUR DUTY.

It is plainly incumbent upon the Legislature of Georgia to sustain the Governor in the bold and manly position he has taken in defence of the rights of the citizen—in vindication of the rights of the State. They may fail to do so. May be flinch—may fear to take the decisive steps which the exigencies of the times demand. May seek to trim their sails to catch a favoring breeze, for the sake of position and spoils. May be swayed by the same debasing influences that induced the late Congress to surrender the liberties of the people. In this emergency it will become the immediate duty of every freeman, every true lover of civil liberty in Georgia to rally to the support of Gov. Brown. There is a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself. It is not too late to make that power felt. The primary and paramount sovereignty of the State is fully embodied in a Convention of the people.

If the Legislature of Georgia fail to take prompt action in the support of the Executive, without any equivocation, it is the imperative duty of the people of this commonwealth to have a State Convention called to compel them so to do. If they show any sign of weakness, let the people rally and strengthen them. The issue now presented is plain. It can be summed up in a few words. Freedom or Despotism—it is life or death to our liberties and the liberties of our children.

Gov. Brown has done his duty without fear or favor. Let the Legislature do theirs. If they falter, let them see that there is a popular power behind, which will be evoked to sustain the Executive. This will impart the right element into the great civil struggle now commenced at Milledgeville.

STORY OF A FIRST KISS.

In the University of Upsala, in Sweden, lived a young student—a lonely youth, with a great love for studies, but without means of pursuing them. He was poor, and without connection. Still he studied on, living in great poverty, but keeping up a cheerful heart and trying not to look at the future, which looked so grimly at him. His good humor, and good qualities made him beloved by his comrades. Once he was standing with some of them in the great square of Upsala, prating away an hour of leisure, when the attention of the young men became arrested by a very young and elegant lady, who, at the side of an elderly one, walked slowly over the place. It was the daughter of the Governor of Upland, residing in the city, and the lady with her was her governess. She was generally known for her beauty, and her goodness, and her gentleness of character, and was looked upon with admiration by the students. As the young men now stood listlessly gazing on her, as she passed on like a graceful vision, one of them exclaimed: "Well, it would be worth something to have a kiss from such a mouth." The poor young student, the hero of our story, who was looking at that pure and angelic face, exclaimed, as if by inspiration: 'Well, I think I could have it!' 'What!' cried his friends in a chorus, 'are you crazy? I think she would kiss me, just now, if I asked her.' 'What! in this place, before all our eyes?' 'In this place, before your eyes,' 'Freely?' Freely. 'Well, if she will give you a kiss in that manner, I will give you a thousand dollars!' exclaimed one of the party. 'And I!' 'And I!' exclaimed three or four others, for it so happened that several rich young men were in the group and bets ran high on so improbable an event, and the challenge was made and received in less time than we take to relate it.

Our hero—my authority tells me not whether he was handsome or plain—I have peculiar reasons for believing that he was rather plain, but singularly good looking at the time—our hero immediately walked off to meet the young lady. He bowed to her, and said: 'My lady, my fortune is in your hand.' She looked at him with astonishment, but arrested her steps. He proceeded to state his name and station, his aspirations, and related simply and truly what just had passed between him and his companions. The young lady listened attentively, and when he had ceased to speak, she said blushing, but with great sweetness: "If by so little a thing, so much good can be effected, it would be foolish in me to refuse your request' —and she kissed the young man publicly, in the open square.

Next day the young student was sent for by the Governor. He wanted to see the man who had dared to ask a kiss of his daughter in that way, and whom she had consented to kiss. He received him with a severe and scrutinizing brow, but, after an hour's conversation, was so pleased with him, he offered him to dine at his table during the course of his studies in Upsala.

Our young friend now pursued his studies in a manner which soon made him regarded as the most promising scholar at the University. Three years were not passed after the day of his first kiss, when the young man was allowed to give a second one to the lovely daughter of the Governor, as to his betrothed bride.

He became, later, one of the greatest scholars in Sweden, and was as much respected for his learning as for his character. His works will endure forever among the works of science, and from his happy union sprang a family well known in Sweden at the present day, and whose wealth of fortune, and high position in society, are regarded as small things, compared with a wealth of goodness and love.

From the Bahama Herald, March 9.]

ARTFUL DODGING.

It is really amusing, on perusing the report of the recent debate in the House of Lords upon the American question, to notice the shifts to which the Ministerial party are put to conceal their evident determination to favor the cause of the North in the great trans-Atlantic quarrel. Destitute of the manliness necessary to come out openly and avowedly before the nation in a truthful declaration of their sentiments, they seek by every subterfuge and evasion to still carry on their interesting little farce. Such a course is not only insulting in itself to the common sense of the people they are endeavoring to mislead, but when we hear them forced to such an avowal as the following in reference to the case of the "Saxon," we would ask whether they deserve the common respect of any Englishman who has ever read the history of his country.

"Col. Sykes said that Earl Russell had already applied to the Federal government for the trial of the officer by whom the murder was committed, and he could not see what farther steps could be taken."

And this is all we are to expect for a piracy committed on the high seas, the violation of our commercial rights, the wanton, wilful murder, by a representative of the United States government, of a sailor who dared uphold the honor of his flag; and lastly, the gross, outrageous insult of that flag itself. Arraigned at the bar of public opinion, we would ask all Englishmen to whom would they rather trust the destinies of the kingdom? To the poor, perhaps ignorant, sailor who nobly died in defence of his nation's symbol, or the educated, wily politicians, who can see nothing in this outrage but an accidental murder, to be entirely atoned for by bringing the perpetrator to trial?

The time has arrived for some schoolboy, fresh from the perusal of history, to take the place of these unworthy public servants—one whose blood yet burns with the recital of the deeds of our ancesters upon the fields of Hastings and Waterloo Agincourt.

Really, if statesmen will rest quietly under such a disgraceful avowal as this, it is time we took lessons from our babes, and resigned the portfolios of State into the hands of some round-jacted urchin; for all must agree that the humble confession just alluded to, explicitly and finally demonstrates the impossibility of their being placed in custody more unfitting and unworthy.

THE ENROLLMENT.—Considerable dissatisfaction was manifested during last week's enrollment in this county, at the treatment those who were conscripted received at the hands of the enrolling officer. The facts are as follows:

As soon as enrolled, each man was marched under an armed guard, to a small building, used as a guard house, with no accomodations provided for the comfort of the men Here they were detained all day on Monday, not allowed to visit their homes, without the attendance of a guard. Towards evening several friends of the prisoners interfered and succeeded in obtaining permission for them to return home for the night, attended by a guard. Everybody seemed at a loss to know why these humiliating scenes were enacted in our midst, particularly as nothing of the kind had had occurred at any previous enrollment, or was even hinted at.

In justice to the enrolling officer and the examining board, we state that we learn they acted under strict orders, and could not act otherwise, if they were disposed to do so. It is rumored however, that these officials came here prejudiced against this community, on account of letters received by Col. Mallett and others, calculated to engender this feeling. If this be true, we hope Colonel Mallett will furnish the names of the authors, so that the people of Forsyth may know who they are.

After the second day's enrollment, we belive, those conscripts who could give security for their appearance at the appointed time, were set at liberty. We could say more, but refrain for the present.

The last *Sentinel*, no doubt speaking by authority, remarks that Gov. Bonham has received intimations that a guard would probably be necessary at the enrollment in Forsyth, and in the same breath states that no blame was attached to any of the peaceable citizens of Winston for this state of things "as they had endeavored to prevent anything of the kind, but that it was done against their over-ruse and strongest appeals." The consideration of conscript enrollment citizens of Winston, without an accusation, strikes us as a little singular. We hope the old record is not applicable in this case, that "the wicked flee when no man pursueth."—*Salem Press.*

THE VALUE OF A HUSBAND'S SOUL.—A liquor [illegible] wife, whose conscience was ill at ease in relation to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, availing herself of a propitious moment, said to her husband:

"I do not like your selling liquor; it seems to be a bad business. You do not, I suppose, make more than one or two hundred dollars a year by it, and I should be very much rejoiced if you would give it up."

"I know," answered the husband, "as well as you do that it is a bad business; I should be as glad to give it up as you would be to have me, and if I did not make more than one or two or even five hundred dollars a year by it I would give it up."

"How much, then?" enquired the wife, "do you make?"

"Why," replied the husband, "I make from two to three thousand dollars a year, and that is too much to be relinquished."

"What you say," she rejoined "brings to my mind the remarks of a lecturer I once heard, who having mentioned what Walpole said in relation to every man having his price in politics, added that it was much the same in religion. Satan, continued she, is a broker—not a money or cotton, or money broker, but a soul broker. Souls can be procured to labor in his service for a less price some for a thousand, and some for ten thousand dollars a year. My husband, look well to it; to me it seems that three thousand dollars a year is a paltry price for [illegible] is truly worthless."

On the mind of that husband sudden conviction fastened, and liberal as was his portion in those revels of wretchedness which Satan proffered, he resolutely avowed the resolution to receive it no longer.

Are we not all morally chargeable with whatever we have the power but have refused or neglected to prevent? This wife did her whole duty on this great and important question now before the public. If all the men in the State would do their whole duty, the [illegible] brokerage in this department of his trade would be destroyed.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.]

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE—BISHOP MEADE AND GEN. LEE.

It was a beautiful evening in the summer of [illegible] The sky was cloudless. The sun was nearly set. Its bright, slanting rays passing through a curtained window, lightened up a room, in which the incident now about to be related was occurring. In a [illegible] but spacious mansion had long lived, and was [illegible] the great and good Bishop Meade, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the Diocese of Virginia. Full of years and ripe with the good works of more than half a century, that good man was about [illegible] ing time for eternity. His last battle was fought victory was his, and he was now receiving his charge from earth's battle fields forever. It was a sad but beautiful scene. A calm but holy serenity lightened up his countenance. Friends were there and strangers too, to witness the death of the pious and holy man, and as almost breathless they gazed upon the solemn scene, they felt that "the change where the good man meets his fate, is blessed [illegible] the common walks of life, quite on the verge of heaven."

His hour had come. With holy serenity, but [illegible] voice, he bade a last adieu to all, both friend and stranger, in his room, except one, and gave to each his dying charge. The exception referred to was the great and good man, now at the head of our [illegible] Virginia, Gen. Robert Lee. He approached the side of the dying Bishop, and sank upon his knees. He was weeping. Bishop Meade thus addressed him: "Gen. Lee, I am dying, and from this stand [illegible] time, in sight of eternity, permit me to give you my last injunction.

"For a considerable period I thought this war unjust one, and was for maintaining the Union. But when I saw Lincoln's proclamation, my eyes were opened, and I saw nothing remained to the South but deepest degradation or war to the bitter end. Since that time I have done all in my power for the Confederate arms. But I can do no more. God calls and I go at his summons. Gen. Lee, you are engaged in a holy cause—the cause of liberty—the cause of unborn Millions, *I see it now as I have never seen it before.* You are at *the head of a mighty army* which millions look with untold anxiety and hope. You are a Christian soldier. God thus far owns and blesses you in your efforts for the cause of the South. Trust in God, Gen. Lee, with all your heart." And placing his palsied hands on the General's head, he added, in a voice never to be forgotten by the bystanders, "you will never be overcome—you will never be overcome!"

The dying man ceased to speak, and slowly removed his hands from Gen. Lee's head. He arose from his kneeling posture, his eyes swimming in tears. There were no dry eyes in that room. It was a blessing his son—and as he ceased to speak he ceased to live—Bishop Meade lay there a corpse.

Let me not ye skeptics that it is enthusiastism, when I boldly assert that I firmly believe that by that act Bishop Meade, Gen. Lee was rendered invincible. The dying blessing of that holy man will rest upon him throughout this war. Yankee millions may come for his destruction, and all the blood hounds of Lincoln's kennel may be turned loose to have their down. Rivers of blood may be shed, and thousands of lives sacrificed; yea! all our fair sunny land may be made one vast Golgotha, but amidst all the carnage and blood, the crash and havoc of battle, Gen. Lee, as with charmed life, will stand secure. Gen. Lee can "never be overcome," he can "never be conquered!"

S.

The Duke of Wellington used to give a curious account of the behaviour of George IV, while being shown over the field of Waterloo. 'His Majesty took it very quietly,' he used to say, 'he never asked me a single question, but said one word, till I showed him where Lord Anglesea's leg was buried, and then he burst into tears.'

A Conservative Meeting will be held at Rosenburg, Wake County, on the second Saturday in April. All true Conservatives are invited to be present.

March 21-td MANY CITIZENS.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of *Governor of North-Carolina*, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been. They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM. P. TAYLOR, Esq., of Chatham, a Candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, to supply the place of Hon. Samuel H. Christie, deceased.

March 14-dtw

Daily Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Wadesboro' Argus and Greensboro' Patriot copy till day of election and forward bills to Progress Office for payment.

Congressional.—[illegible] CONGRESS:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow-citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christie. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to the front. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction to his many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS.

March 18-2t of Davidson County.

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christie, deceased.

March 14-[illegible]